

A site-specific installation by Gramazio & Kohler Architecture and Digital Fabrication, ETH Zurich Pike St. between East Broadway and Division St., New York Construction: October 5 – 27, 2009, 9am – 7pm [Visitors welcome] Inauguration: October 27, 2009, 7pm

Digital Materiality

Research projects by Gramazio & Kohler Architecture and Digital Fabrication, ETH Zurich An exhibition at Storefront for Art and Architecture 97 Kenmare St., New York October 1 - November 14, 2009 Opening reception: September 30, 2009, 7pm

Sponsors

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Additional funding generously provided by
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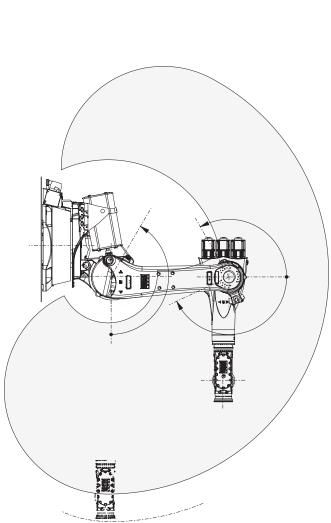
Engineering consultantsBuro Happold Consulting Engineers, P.C.

Storefront for Art and Architecture



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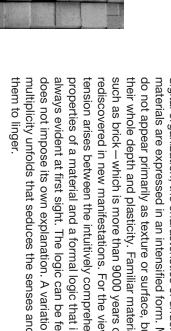


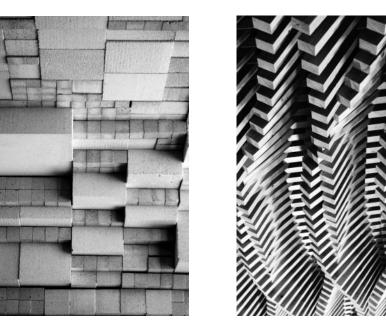


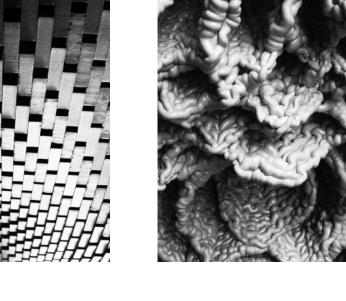


Digital Materiality leads beyond the shaping of static forms and images to the design of material processes. There, geometry in drawn or modeled form is relinquished as the central design medium or the actual construction plan of architecture, and also as the basis for its judgment. Instead, the architect designs relationships and sequences that inhere in architecture and become its physical form. As soon as one begins to conceive such material processes, an entirely new way of thinking of architecture is open to exploration. It is a new conceptual way of designing with architectural parameters, conditions, relationships, and degrees of freedom, a weighing of influences between the form-generating factors. Along the way, the medium of programming allows the architect model and control complex sequences of decision-making, and to refine these in an iterative process. When architecture is designed as material process, one does not design a static plan but instead a dynamic set of rules: the architect now designs a behavior.

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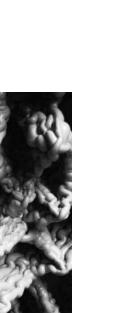












General Shale Brick ==== Building The American Dream* Keller Building with sustain **USM** Modular Furn

Digital Materiality arises through the coupling of construction and programming by taking advantage of the conceptual similarities between the fabrication of a building component and the programming of a computer. Computer programs describe the processing of data as a sequence of individual steps in calculation. Likewise, the fabrication of a building component is carried out in a temporal sequence of individual steps. By mapping the savoir faire of construction into a programmed process, it becomes possible to design the fabrication process directly; as a result, design and execution are no longer distinct, temporally adjacent phases. The design incorporates the knowledge of its production already at the moment of its conception. In turn, this has the consequence that with digital technology the understanding of construction as an integral part of architectural design takes on greater significance. With this emerging digital craftsmanship, the important link to the constructive tradition of architecture is being remade.

With the term 'digital materiality,' Gramazio & Kohler designates an emergent transformation in the expression of architecture. They recognize that materiality is increasingly being enriched with digital characteristics, and these characteristics significantly affect the material nature of built architecture. Digital materiality arises from the interaction between digital and material processes during design and construction. The synthesis of these two seemingly distinct worlds—the digital and the material—gives rise to new self-evident realities and sensualities. Data and material, programming and construction are each woven into one another: Digital fabrication makes this synthesis possible. It allows the architect of today to weave design data directly into the material building process. In this way, material is enriched with information—it is 'informed.' In the future, architects will be able to intervene deeply in digital fabrication processes and participate in forming them. This is a new situation: it transforms the possibilities and thus the professional scope of the architect.

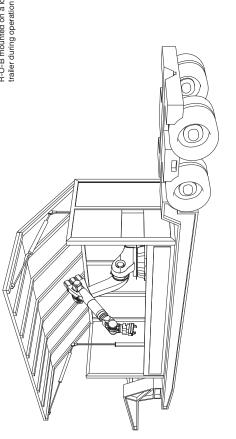
SWISS International Air Lines

Digital Materiality: Bridging the Realms of the Virtual

nd the Physical

Pike Loop

Pike Loop is a 22m (72ft) long structure bricks, a most traditional building mater New York. It was designed to be built o industrial robot mounted on a mobile traseven thousand bricks aggregate to for that weaves along the pedestrian island rhythms the loop lifts off the ground and riself in peaks and valleys, and the mass bricks is brought to a delicate suspensit designed brick structure is further articulatemation of compression and tension bricks. Where the loop flies the bond be and thus lighter, where it brings loads to becomes heavier, and thus wider and r



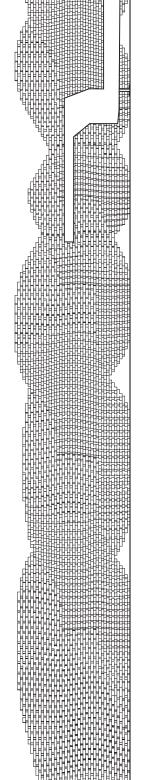
R-O-B Robotic Fabrication Unit In cooperation with Keller AG Ziegeleien

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East Broadway

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About Gramazio & Kohler, Architecture

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Project Credits Collaborators: Michael Knauss (project n Markus Giera, Michael Lyrenmann, Brett DARCH ETH
Edgenssische **Gallery hours** Tuesday-Saturday 11am-6pı Closed Sunday and Monday

Gallery location
The gallery is located at 97
Kenmare Street, between
Mulberry and Lafayette
Streets.
Trains: 6 to Spring; N/R to
Prince; B/D/F/V to Broadway
Lafayette

Director
Joseph Grima
Development
Susannah Bohlke
Producer
Gésar Augusto Cotta
Curatorial Associate
José Esparza
Curator-at-large
Yasmeen M. Siddiqui
Web Master
Angie Waller

York City Department
Program
Partment of
ass Streets" initiative,
works with

install murals, sculptures and other art forms in plazas and on medians, triangles, sidewalks, jersey barriers and construction fences around the City for up to 11 months. For more information, visit nyc.gov/urbanart.

Additional funding ger Graham Foundation for Studies in the Fine Arts Schwe, Confér Confer Confer

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